# WASHINGTON

The Presidential Excursion to Mount Varnon.

GRANT AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

Amusing Scenes at the Dress Reform Convention.

WIN AMONG THE FEMALE DUCTORS.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1869.

idential Excursion to Mount Vernon— Grant at the Tomb of Washington. Mident Grant visited Mount Vernon and the mb of Washington for the first time to-day. The President having expressed a wish to visit Mount Vernon arrangements were made for the trip some time ago by the Secretary of the Navy. The sideneel steamer Tallapoosa, a sort of government easure yacht attached to the navy, was fitted up in rgeous style and everything put in readiness for the comfort and accommodation of the distinguished party. Invitations were issued by the Secretary of the Navy to about fifty persons, of more or less distinction in civil and naval circles, and of course the majority of them were accepted. Among the excursionists were the President and Mrs. Grant, Secretary Borie and Mrs. Borie, Secretary of the Interior Cox, Attorney General Hoar, ex-Attorney General Evarts, J. Lothrop Motley, Minister to England; Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts; J. eli Jones, who was nominated but not confirmed for Minister to Brussels; the President's private Babcock, formerly of General Grant's staff; General Dent and his brother, Judge Dent, a lawyer and slaim sgent here; Rear Admiral Dahlgren; Admira Poore in command of the Washington Navy Yard; admiral Smith, and nearly all the heads of bureaus a the Navy Department. These, with others of esser note, the gentlemen mostly accompanied by their wives and families, composed the ex-cursion party. The Taliapoosa, which is commanded by Commander Ralph Chandler, has been lying at the Washington Navy Yard awaiting the pleasure of the President for some weeks. In the meantime she has undergone a complete overhauling and refurnishing, everything being ordered new for the occasion, even to the crockery by Secretary Borie and the official household of the White House, reached the navy yard at a little be-fore ten o'clock and were immediately conducted on board the Taliapoosa by Admira iPoore, who was waiting to receive them. The arrival of the distinguished party was signalized by a salute of seven-teen guis. The other invited guests were soon on rd and the Tallapoosa steamed down the Po-

When the steamer left the weather was exceed ingly pleasant and everything gave promise of a fine day. A little below the old sleepy town of Alexandria, however, it commenced to rain, and the gant cabins and saloons of the Tallapoosa. At Forts Foote and Washington Presidential salutes were fired as the steamer passed. Those on board spent the time in admiring the scenery on the Maryla and Virginia shores, the Yankes element among them moralizing on the general inactivity and want of enterprise exhibited by the Virginians and Marylanders in not improving the advantages thrown around them by nature. The President kept smok-ing nearly all the way, and taking quite seely to those around him about his Virrinia campaign during the war. Shortly before be steamer reached Mount Vernon an elegant tion was served in the main saloon, which everybody seemed to enjoy. The Taliapoosa anchored off the landing at Mount Vernon about twelve o'clock, and preparations were made to land launch, handsomely fitted up. The President, Mrs. Grant and family and a number of ladies of the party, with ex-Attorney General Evarts went ashore in this, while the boats of the steamer soon landed the other members of the party. Nothing could exceed the galiantry and the success of the ex-Attorney General and the President in helping the ladies of the party ashore. The regular excur-sion steamer plying between Washington and Mount Vernon arrived before the Tallapoosa and had ed her passengers. Among them were a couple of genuine "Ole Virginny" negro minstreis, with a banjo and violin. As the steam launch of the Tallacame up to the landing they struck up "Hall te the Chief" in a most vigorous style, and followed it soon after with "Dixie." One of them sang something about "Sharman's march through Georgy," the refrain being "De Cuiled Wolunteers." President listened to this for a moment and then threw the darkies some change, the negro acknowledging it with "Tauk you, mas'r Grant."

The rain which had fallen rendered the reads and

ground very muddy and disagreeable, and when the party reached the old Washington mansion their looked as if they had marched for miles through the sacred soil. The first object of interest which attracted the attention of the President was the tomb of Washington. On approaching it he took off his hat and stood contemplating the comb for some time, carefully reading all the inscriptions and asking several questions of Secretary Borie, who visited the place thirty-three years ago and many times since. At the mansion the President seemed to take a deep interest in everything, walked through all the rooms and examined all the relies with great care, registering his name with the other visitors, U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C." In the room used by Washington as a library the President took a cigar out of his pocket, and going behind the door to avoid the draught of wind, lighted it, smoking during the remainder of the visit. Among the passengers by the excursion steamer was Mrs. Dr. Hasbrouck, who pitched into Grant at the Dress Reform Convention so mercilessly last night. She was dressed in Bloomer costume and attracted considerable attention, Grant himself looking after her and smiling at the oddity of her attire. The party left Mount Version a little after two o'clock and embarked on the Tallapoosa, reaching the city about five o'clock.

The New York Postmaster. Jones, recently appointed Postmaster at New York,

Patent Office Examiner Removed. Mr. B. Peters, one of the principal Examiners of the Patent Office, was dismissed to-day by the new Commissioner, Judge Fisher. Peters, it will be remembered, was one of the committee to examine the stationery contract of Dempsey & O'Toole, and reported that he could seee nothing fraudulent in the way that contract was carried out.

Recruiting for the Army. opening of recruiting offices is that the actual personnel has been ascertained to be under the contemplated minimum

Weekly Customs Receipts. Customs receipts from April 19 to the 24th, in-

Texas Politics.

George W. Paschai has published a pamphlet address to the people of the State of Texas announcing himself a candidate for the United States Senate. Among other things he declares in favor of a ratification of the new constitution by the people, the election of none but republicans to the State offices

and to Congress, the election of Andrew J. Hamilton as Governor and the removal of the disabilities of every friend of the general government.

THE DRESS REFORMERS.

Another Enthusiastic Demonstration—A Phi-lanthropic Son of St. Crispin—Doctress Has-bronck's Babies and Husbaud—An Unaccom-

WASHINOTON, April 29, 1869.

The dress reformers had another nighty amusing meeting to-night at Union League Hail. The audience was very large, filling up the room to its utmost capacity, and numbering among it several respectable females, but still a large proportion of unruly boys, who repeated during the proceedings the WASHINGTON, April 29, 1869. noisy demonstrations of last night. sses Walker and Hasbrouck, there were present as active participants on the side of the reformers Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. John O'Donovan, a philanthropic shoemaker on Pennsylvania avenue; Rev. Mr. Wolfe, and Colonel Pierce, a Virginia carpet-bagger. Doctress green coat and pants, white shirt and patent leather velvet coat and breeches trimmed with lace, a sort The Walker presided, opening the proceedings with an apology for the absence of certain female dress reformers who had been advertised to appear. next read a number of letters from female lumi naries, absent in the flesh though present in spirit. Finishing this she alluded to certain newspaper reports of the proceedings last night, and partic larly to that in one paper which said she had left her home and deserted her babies to attend the meeting. She wanted to say that her babies were as big as herself, and would feel terribly mortified should they be called their mamma's babies (Laughter.) No doubt the reporter had made the mis take in consequence of her young looks, supposing that one so youthful could not have grown up

children—(more laughter)—or perhaps he had fallen in love with her good looks. (Roars of applause.) Doctress Walker remarked that no sympathy need be felt for the Hasbrouck's husband in con-sequence of her loving remarks about the reporter, for Mr. Hasbrouck was present in person. (Shouts of laughter.) During the melee Hasbrouck endeav

Doctress Hasbrouck then got up again and said Doctress Hasbrouck then got up again and said that as last night she had given a woman's opinion on ladies' dress she would now read a man's views on that subject. She then read an ode entitled "You're on my bress" by a man on the outskirts of civilization. It is the experience of a man at an evening party where long trains prevailed, and contains some exceedingly clever hits at the ladies and the fashionable style of dress. Here is a specimen and a good hat at what is termed full dress:—

nen and a good hat at what is termed full dress:

The flowing stream that on its course is sped
By man is sometimes dammed to raise its head.
The same appliance brought to bear on trains
Twould seem should cursait them; but dress retains
Its length, and cannot thus be made to rise
And "alabaster" hide from curious eyes.
We've nothing gained by frequent damms applied
To trailing skrits, which grow more amplified
At time rolls on, and Reason calls in vain
On reckless Fashion to "brake up the train."
The reading of this ode wasgreeted with applause
and laughter.

and laughter.

When the merriment ceased Doctress Walker again stood up. She said she had an apparatus she desired to creet if some gentleman would only be "able" to lend her a "cane." (Laughter.) A gentleman boldly stepped forward and proffered a large black stock, which was accepted by a graceful curisey. Thereupon a smiling middle-aged lady and two elderly men mounted the platform and commenced unrolling the anatomical diagrams, showing the muscular, baseular and osseous tissues of the human body. The diagrams were hung underneath two American flags and provoked roars of laughter. That done, a poor skeleton was brought into view—a skeleton with the head and trunk complete, but sadly lacking in the extremities; only part of one leg was visible and one arm was gone altogether. Thus bereft of its integrity, the poor skeleton was noisted into view on a long pole and a most desperate effort was made to fix it in an eligible position behind the Presidential chair. It was a most unruly skeleton and seemed to be mortally onended at being exposed in its imperfect and disjointed state. It refused repeattial chair. It was a most unruly skeleton and seemed to be mortally onended at being exposed in its imperiect and disjointed state. It refused repeatedly to be fixed, would not stand in any position, rattling its bones in great disdain and shaking its jaws as if ready to chaw Dr. Walker and all her company at short notice. Of course, during these efforts to make the skeleton behave itself, the boys kept up a tremendous howl, and the grown folks joined in it with great zest. The man and the two women, nothing daunted by the obstinacy of the skeleton itself or the derisive shouts of the audience, kept striving to fix the poor skeleton in some way or other and finally laid it quietily against the Stars and Stripes, where it rested in quietade. In the meantime the Walker had been speaking and other and finally laid it quietly against the Stars and Stripes, where it rested in quietude. In the meantime the Walker had been speaking and was interrupted repeatedly by the laughter at the efforts to arrange the skeleton. The Poctress however, supposed the merriment was at her own expense, and getting quite angered, shouted out in a piercing ione the hope that the unruly boys would cease their roaring; if they did not she would have to point them out to the police and have them dealt with according to law. She was inserrupted by a genileman in the audience, who said that the laugh was at the skeleton, not at the Walker. This caused great cheering and laughter.

"I don't see why people should laugh at what is so much like themse ves !" said the Walker.

"And what many of them will soon be like," cried the Rev. Mr. Wolf.

"Yes, and particularly what many women will be like soon if they don't reform their dress," screamed the Walker.

the Walker.

Cries of "Good," "Good," greeted this burst of

the doctress.
Silence was shortly after restored, and the Walker proceeded to give a lecture on female attire, ancient and modern, concluding with some remarkable observations on the hygienic, anatomical and department of the servations of the se proceeded to give a lecture on female attire, ancient and modern, concluding with some remarkable observations on the hygienic, anatomical and physiological aspects of the question of dress reform. Most of the troubles of the sex resulted from their absurd style of dressing, she said, and endeavored to explain by seizing the poor skeleton by the pelvis, and pointing out the why and the wherefore by anatomical illustrations. Every pull the Doctress gave the skeleton caused the boys to shout anew, and to stamp and clap their hands with hiereasing energy. At the conclusion of her lecture the Doctress sweetly smiled and said if there was any man in the audience who desired to speak for organized dress reform she would be glad to hear him. Nobody seemed in a hurry to respond to the smiling invitation, so Doctress Walker called upon Mrs. Lockwood to step forward. To this Mrs. Lockwood responded promptly, and opened by saying that Doctress Walker, instead of inviting the men to speak against dress reform, should have said she hoped they would at least say a word on the subject. The reform was one that women should effect; it was none of men's business, and they had no right to say yea or nay to it. She then said something about the time when there was a little "gale"—meaning "gari"—which brought the howling boys in tremendous chorus. She was not to be daunted, she said, by the men who endeavored to sneer or snuff at her. She would say what she had to say, whether they hissed or cheered or howled, and wanted the men to know that. She then proceeded to give her reasons for beneving in the Bloomer costume at some length, but said nothing very original. She was followed by the philanthropic shoemaker, O'Donovan, who made a powerful lithermian appeal in behalf of dress reform, during which he was frequently interrupted by the Walker calling to him, "Your time is up;" "Cut it short and wind it up." The shoemaker finally reached his last and sat down. The Doctress Hastrouck once more spoke directing her remarks to the young one gentiemen.

The meeting was still in session when your correpondent left.

The Pigeon Shooting Match for Two Thousand Dollars and the Championship—New Jersey the Scene of Contest—Taylor Defeats Tinker

Yesterday the interrupted pigeon match between John taylor, of Jersey City, and Edward Tinker, of Providence, R. I., for \$2,000 and the championship, was decided on the Secaucus Race Course, N. J., which is out of the jurisdiction of Mr. Bergh and Superintendent Kennedy. The wretched storing weather in the forenoon prevented a large attendance, as it was generally thought that the snooting ance, as it was generally thought that the shooting would be postponed in consequence of the rain. Both parties, however, were on hand and anxious to shoot, and in the absence of the gentleman who bad been mutually agreed upon as referee, Mr. James Ward, of Toronto, was appointed to officiate. The besting was prelly heavy at evens, but the Rhode Island delegation fairly outbet the New Yorkers and Jerseymen. On the tenth bird Taylor was four birds ahead, three on the twentieth, the same on the thirtieth, four on the twentieth, the same on the thirtieth, four on the fortieth and six on the fiftleth. Tinker now pulled up, and was only two beaind on the sixtieth and seventieth, was even on the seventy-sixth bird with his opponent, and the excitement became intense. On the eightleth bird Taylor was two ahead, but Tinker reduced this lead to one bird on the ninetieth, missing his ninety-first and ninety-third birds, and Taylor killing all his up to the hundredith, which he missed. Taylor won the match by two birds, having killed eighty-five out of 100 birds and Tinker eighty three out of the same amount of stake will be arranged.

#### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1862. The following distribution is made of officers com-prising the Bureau of Military Justice, and will re-port where assigned as early as practicable:—Brevet Major General Holt, Judge Advocate General, at W. McK. Dunn, Assustant Judge Advocate General, to the Secretary; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Guido N. Lieber, Judge Advocate for the Department of Dacotah; Major Dewitt Clinton, Judge Advocate for the Department of the South; Major H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate for the First Military District of Virginia; Major Thomas F. Barr and Major H. P. Curtis, office of the Judge Advocate General (tem-porary); Major Henry Goodfellow, Fifth Military District.

porary); Major Henry Goodfellow, Fifth Military District.

The President has directed the dissolutioe of Retiring Boards at San Francisco, of which General Ord is president; at St. Louis, of which General Graham is president; at New York, of which General McDowell is president, and at Washington, of which General Hardie is president. The officers belonging to these boards will join their proper stations.

The following named officers are assigned to duty at the War Department, and will report to the Secretary of War:—Brevet Major Generals Daniel Butterfield, W. S., Ketchum, John E. Smith, Wager Swayne; Brevet Brigadier General W. McK. Dunn and Colonel Oscar A. Mack.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; they are all Assistant Commissioners for the States consolic this has

duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; they are all Assistan Commissioners for the States opposite their names:— Brevet Major Generals J. J. Reynolds, Texas; Charle H. Smith, Arkansas; A. Ames, Mississippi; Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonels Charles E. Compton, North Carolina; James Thompson, Tennessee.

Thompson, Tennessee.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, colonel of
the Nineteenth unfantry, and Brevet Colonel John R.
Edie, Heutenant colonel of the Eighth infantry,
have been ordered to Join their regiments.

The Artillery School at Fortress Monroe Annual Examination of Officers-Remarks of General Sherman-Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Officers.
FORTRESS MONROE, April 29, 1869.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29, 1869.
General W. T. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Colonel Audenried, aidede-camp, arrived here this morning from Washington, for the purpose of being present at the closing exercises of the annual examination of the artillery school and presenting the diplomas to those of the officers who have just graduated. The school was organized and formula opened on the 1st of April, 1868. ganized and formally opened on the 1st of April, 1868, in accordance with General Orders No. 99, from the War Department, and was composed of the following companies of artillery:—Battery G, First United States artillery, Brevet Colonel Guy P. Henry commanding; battery K, Second United States artillery. Brevet Colonei E. B. Williston commanding; battery A, Third United States artillery, Brevet Major J. P. Shriver commanding; battery F. Fourth artillery, Shriver commanding; battery F. Fourth artillery, Brevet Major J. B. Campbell commanding; battery C, Fifth artillery, Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse commanding. Brevet Major General Barry, colonel Second artillery, was as-

General Barry, colonel Second artillery, was assigned to the command of the school, with Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Roberts, lieutenant colonel Fourth artillery, and Brevet Brigadier General Wm. Hayes, major Fifth artillery, as instructors. During the summer months the school was occupied with practical artillery, mounting heavy ordnance, manfacturing shells and the thousand and one details with which they should all be familiar. During the winter mouths the studies were confined to theoretical artillery, embracing engineering ordnance and gunnery, military and civil law, &c. The examinations in these branches were very sovere, and the awards of each man's standing were made out in a similar manner to those at Wes. Point.

The annual examination having just been com-

nance and gunnery, military and civil law, &c. The examinations in these branches were very sovere, and the awards of each man's standing were made out in a similar manner to those at West Point.

The annual examination having just been completed, General Sherman signified his intention of visiting the schools and arrived here this morning. He was met at the wharf by the General Commanding and staff, and a number of the officers of the school, who accompanied him into the fort. At nine o'clock A. M. a salute of seventeen guns was fred in honor of his arrival, and at ten A. M. the troops were reviewed by General Sherman. He made a close inspection of the men, examined their quarters and became thoroughly acquainted with everything about the fort. The General expressed himself highly pleased with everything he saw, and shortly afterwards repaired to headquarters, where he received the officers of the school and their friends. At five o'clock in the evening the band of the artillery school, which, by the way, deserves more than a passing notice, stationen themselves in front of their hall, where the diplomas were to be presented, and began playing some beautiful operate music. The hall, which is large and nicely fitted up, soon filled up with the officers and their friends.

General Barry then arose and made a short but pertinent address to the officers of the school, hie spoke of the past year as being one of hard study to them, and hoped they had profited by their sojourn here, and in after years would look back with pride and pleasure upon the time spent at this post.

General Sherman them stepped forward to the table on which were placed the diplomas, and said that before going through the mechanical operation of presenting each man with his diploma he had a few words to say to them, though he did not come nere with the intention of making a speech; he came here to see the artillery school. It had been organized when he was out West. He had read the orders under which it was organized, but had given it little enligatened are. He charged them all to sustain the reputation for which the old regular army was so famous, and that upon their individual exertions this all depended. After a few further remarks pertinent to the occasion he proceeded to call the roll of the graduating class and presented each with his diploma, as follows:—J. M. K. Davis, second lieutenant First artillery; J. P. Granger, first lieutenant First artillery; J. P. Granger, first lieutenant First artillery, brevet major; T. P. Thomburgh, second lieutenant Second artillery; G. B. Rodney, first lieutenant Fourth artillery; G. B. Rodney, first lieutenant Fourth artillery; H. W. Dillenback, first lieutenant Fourth artillery; H. Howe, second lieutenant Fourth artillery; H. W. Jones, second lieutenant Fou

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1869. The following officers have been detached from the steamer Ticonderoga and placed on waiting orders:--Captain Robert H. Wyman from the command; Lieutenant Commanders Augustus P. Cooke, A. T. Snell, George N. Wadleigh and William H. Whiting; Ensigns W. S. McCannegie, Henry C. Hunter and E. H. C. Leutze; Assistant Surgeon Wunderlich and Chief Engineer George F. Kutz. Ensigns W. W. Gillpatrick and H. W. McKee have been detached from the Ticonderoga and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion; Capbeen detached from the Ticonderoga and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion; Captain John C. Febiger has been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders; Lientenant Commanders Smith W. Nichols, T. A. McCarty and Charles B. Colton, Surgeon A. C. Rhodes and Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman have been detached from the Shenandoah and placed on waiting orders; Acting Assitant Paymaster C. M. Guild has been detached from the Shenandoah and ordered to render his accounts for settlement, at the expiration of which time he is regarded as mustered out of the service; Commander C. H. Baldwin is detached from duty as navigation officer at the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to duty as ordered to duty as ordinance officer at that yard; Commander S. R. Franklin is detached from duty at the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to command the Mohican; Lieutenant Commander Hatheld is detached from the command of the Unadilla and placed on waiting orders; Freet Surgeon J. D. Miller is detached from the North Atlantic squadron and ordered home; Surgeon Charles Martin is detached from the Ticonderoga and ordered to duty as deet surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron; Lieutenant Islae Hazlett is detached from the Michigan on the ist of June and ordered to the Lancaster on the 15th of June.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Dans to Washington, D. C., for promotion; Lieutenant George w. Pelong to the Lancaster on the 15th of June.

Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven assumed commander the Universal Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven assumed commander the Market Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven assumed com-

June.

Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven assumed command of the Mare Island Navy Yard and station. California, on the 15th of April, and will also command the North Pacific squadron until relieved of the squadron by Rear Admiral Turner. Many improvements have recently been made at the yard, and Admiral Craven, who has commanded the yard before, will do as much as possible with the limited appropriations at his control.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Henry Smith Elected Police Commissioner.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS ON FERRIES

The Troubles of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

The New Police Commissioner—Henry Smith Elected—John A. Griswold, Regent of the University—A Veto Sustained—Curious Case of Alleged Prestidigitarianism in the Assem-Bill Disappear. ALBANY, April 29, 1869.

The election of Henry Smith to fill the place of Thomas C. Acton as Police Commissioner was duly ratified to-day in a joint session of the Senate and Assembly. The democrats, as a matter of form, nominated Oswald Ottendorfer, and of course voted for him in both houses, as they did also for Hon. John L. Flagg, member of the House from Rensselaer, and a most estimable gentleman, for Regent of the University. But the election of Henry Smith was by no means unpalatable to his political opponents, as he stands well with ail parties, and is regarded as one likely to make a fair, just and efficient Com-

Mr. John A. Griswold, after his recent discomfitur art. John A. Griswold, after his recent disconnance in the guidernatorial election, is no doubt entitled to such a recognition as he has now received at the hands of his party by his election to the post of Regent of the University.

The Governor's veto of the Hungerford School bill of Adams, Jefferson county, was sustained in the House by a vote of 54 to 47. It gave rise to some discussion, but the voice of the House was in fayor of the Governor's views.

the House by a vote of 54 to 47. It gave rise to some discussion, but the voice of the House was in favor of the Governor's views.

The bill to give a portion of Reservoir square to toe Seventh and Seventy-first regiments for the purpose of building an armory met with such serious objection that it was defeated by a majority of twenty-seven votes. Hitchman and Colonel Murphy, of the New York delegation, sustained the bill by insisting upon the adoption of the minority report, which was presented by Murphy. Riernan opposed the bill on the grounds that the square was needed for a public park, and that if it was granted to the regiments applying for it other regiments would demand the cession of Madson square and other public places. He thought that such fighting regiments as the Second, Sixtyminth and Eighty-fourth were better entitled to public consideration than that ornamental organization, the Seventh.

math and Eighty-fourth were better entitled to public consideration than that ornamental organization, the seventh.

A curious and mysterious coincidence occurred in the business of the House to-day. It appears that Mr. James Richmond, of New York, got possession of the Senate bill, known as the Tax Commissionfers' bill, which was to have been reported by the committee to-day, and both Mr. Richmond and the bill disappeared. Legislation upon this important measure was therefore obstructed for the time being. A great deal of indignation was felt by members of both houses at the reported action of the New York member. What course will be pursued in the arfair is not yet certain. A smilar method to get a bill out of the way was tried some years ago, but this was, I believe, the only instance known in the Legislature. It is said that the plan of which Mr. Richmond was the instrument had been arranged the night previous, and that a high official of the House was a party to it. For the truth of this rumor, however, I am not prepared to youch, but it was in circulation to-day.

#### NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, April 29, 1869.

EILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Berge Choral Union; to incorporate the White Plains savings banks; to incorporate orate the Oneida County Savings Bank, of Rome authorize the removal of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn: in relation to the Eclectic Medical College; to incorporate the People's Savings cal College; to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Buffalo; regulating the term of office of notaries public; to amend the charter of Oswego; to close a portion of old Bushwick avenue; regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions; extending Greenpoint avenue to Woodside, Queens county; to open Underhill avenue to Prospect park, Brooklyn; extending the provisions of the laws of 1868 relating to life and health insurance companies; to authorize certain towns in Oswego county to aid in the construction of a railroad from Oncida Lake to Redfield.

THE CANAL REPAIR BILL,
authorizing a tax of one and one-haif mill, came up for a third reading. Several motions to recommit and amend were lost and the bill was land on the table—13 to 13; the President voting "aye."
REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived the Senate proceeded to vote for a Regent of the University in place of Rev. Dr. Parks, deceased, with the following result: -John A. Griswold, 17: John L. Flagg, 13. Mr. Griswold was then declared nominated.

nated.

The Senate then proceeded to nominate a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in place of Mr. Acton, resigned, with the following result:—Henry Smith, 17: Oswald Ottendorfer, 13. Henry Smith was declared nominated.

Messrs, Creamer and Hale were appointed a committee to inform the Assembly.

mittee to inform the Assembly.

MISCELLANGOUS.

The Canal Repair bill was called from the table and recommitted with instructions to report with various amendments.

Mr. O'DONNELL reported the General Appropriation bill

The Town Bonding bill being announced for a third reading.

Mr. HALE moved an amendment that nothing

third reading.

Mr. Hale moved an amendment that nothing herein contained shall be construed as permitting any municipal corporation in or through which a railroad has already been constructed and in operation to aid in constructing any rival or competing road under the provisions of this act unless the railroad already built appears by its corporate name upon the assessment roll specified in this set.

Pending the question the hour arrived for the consideration of special orders.

Bills of the properties of a third reading amended so as to increase the salary of the Superintendent of the insurance Department to \$7,000, and increasing the compensation of the clerks, deputies and assistants in the several departments of the State government; to close a portion of Dick street, Brookivi; for the extension of Adalson avenue; to amend the charter of the Insurers' Indemnity Company; for repairing Bushwick avenue, Brookivi, for the construction of a sewer in certain streets in Brookivi; incorporating the Guardian Insurers' Indemnity Company; relative to Gowanu's canal, Brookivy, for the construction of a sewer in certain streets in Brookivi; incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Tempuars of the State of New York; relative to the lees of the Kings county sheriff in certain cases.

BILLS REPORTER.

The Sheriff of the City and County of New York Assembly oill is struck out and a new one substituted, providing that the sheriff is to have all sales of real estate under judgments or decrees, except in partition, his fees so limited as not to exceed thirty dollars in each case, exclusive of printing fees at legal rates, and arctioneer's fees at not exceeding we've dollars a purcel. Criminals to be committed to the sheriff where no other officer is provided by law. Referees, who sell real estate, to have same fees as sheriff, with the addition of same commissions as executors.

fees as sheriff, with the addition of same com-missions as executors.

To facilitate the construction of the Northern Air Line Railroad; for the payment of certain certificates held by the soldiers of 1812; to incorporate the Social Mannerchor, New York; for the extension of Wash-ington avenue. Platbush; to promote mechanical towage on the Eric Canal, Mr. Nichols dissenting; to authorize the extension of the Fifth Ward Railway, Syracuse; to amend the charter of the Samaritan House.

Syracuse; to amend the charter of the constitutions.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill relative to holding railroads under a lease provides that it shall not be lawful for any corporation whose road extends across the State in an ensietly or westerly direction to lease the same without first obtaining the legislative enactment therefor. The report was adopted.

At four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

# ASSEMBLY.

ALEANY, April 29, 1869.
A communication was received from Thomas C. Acton, dated April 9, resigning the office of Police Commissioner of the Metropolitan District. BESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BROADSTREET-A concurrent resolution heretofore adopted by the Senate concurring with the Canal Board in the reduction of rates of toil on certain articles transported on the canals. The list of rates heretofore published was adopted. A large number of bills were referred to the Grind-ing Committee.

A large number of bills were referred to the Grinding Committee.

REPORTS.

To widen West street from Battery place to Hammond street; to amend the consolidation of Brocklyn and Williamsburg; to incorporate the Passengers Transit Company of New York and Brooklyn with amendments as instructed; in relation to the general city lax of Buffalo; to grade the Eighth avenue, New York (ordered to a third reading); to incorporate the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of New York; requiring the New York and Brooklyn Ferry companies to take certain precautions against passengers falling overboard; regulating the safe of theatre and other amusement tackets in New York and Brooklyn; for a street railroad in Oswego; to authorize Homer to aid the Cortiand Academy; exempting Gardiner's Island from assessment for highway labor; in relation to the repairs of bridges and highways in Fiatbush and New Utrecht; to amend the charter of Amsterdam.

Mr. MURPHY submitted a written minority report

rom the Militia Committee, favoring the granting of Reservoir Square for the armories of the Seventh and Seventy-Just regiments. Mr. Hirchman moved the substitution of the mi-

nated.

The House then proceeded to vote for Regent of the University in place of Isaac Parks, deceased, with the following result:—John A. Griswold received to votes; John H. Flagg received 44 votes; Miles Beach received 1 vote. Mr. Griswold was declared nominated.

retiring. Armories of the Seventh and Seventy-First

by the bill and a tax levied upon the property of the people when large numbers of them remonstrate against.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD moved to table the veto. Lost by 49 to 53. Debate was had on the passage of the same over the veto.

Also a communication vetoing the bill providing for the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the Troughneoga river, in the town of Cuyler. Cortlandt county. The main purpose of this bill is to charge upon the town of Truxton one-half of the expense of building and maintaining the bridge, which is sholly within the town of Cuyler. There has been several years of dispute between the two towns in reference to this subject, and in March, 1803, in proceedings instituted by the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Truxton, the Supreme Court decided that the town of Truxton was not liable, as an adjoining town, to unite with Cuyler in

court decided that the town of Truxton was no llable, as an adjoining town, to unite with Cayler in building the bridge. In view of this decision the Governor submits that this bill, against which all the town officers of Truxton remonstrate, should no become a law, and respectfully asks its reconsidera-tion.

The veto in relation to the Truxton bridge was laid on the table.

and on the table.

REPORTS.

To amend the law relating to wills: regulating and fixing or increasing the salaries of employes or officers in the county of Kings.

The Assembly then took a recess.

of their windrawing from the concern and intering all claim to the prospective profits of the new itration, some compensation for the apparent sacrifice, dingly, 750 shares, valued at \$13,00s, were voted to vs. Shoeum and Green respectively, and 500 shares of at \$10,000 to Mr. Short. The committee condemns of at \$10,000 to Mr. Short. The committee condemns to the condemns of the claim of the condemns of the condemns of the claim of the condemns of the man of the condemns of the claim of the condemns of the claim of the condemns of the claim of the condemns to showing bad faith on the part of the condemns of the unbilled in the organization of their company; it was not to be said out, but to act as an independent occasion.

Husted and Miles B. Hackett.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Husted—For the organization of express companies; it requires the capital to have been all subscribed and bair paid before the company com-

Atterneon Session.

At twelve o'clock the House proceeded to vote for a Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Acton, re-signed. Henry Smith received 73 votes; Oswald On-tendorier received 43. Mr. Smith was declared norm-

the articles of association and synthemes.

By Mr. Conant—Relating to the contested seats (afterwards reported).

By Mr. Bradstreet—An amendment to the mechanics' lien law.

Bulls ordered to a Third Reading.

For the erection of an observatory at Central Park; to amend the charter of Amsterdam; to amend the charter of the Binghamton and Port Dickinson Railway; to amend the charter of the Freeman's Trust Insurance Company, Brooklyn; authorizing the Smith & Parmelee Gold Company to issue preferred stock; to amend the law for the sales of real estate belonging to lunatics. committee to mform the Senate thereof.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The joint convention of the two houses met in the Assembly chamber to compare the nominations for Police Commissioner and Regent of the University. Lieutenant Governor Beach presided.

The Clerks of the Senate and Assembly read the journal proceedings thereon, each showing that thenry Smith and John A. Griswold had been nominated to these respective offices.

The Lieutenant Governor thereupon declared such gentlemen duly elected to such positions.

The joint convention then adjourned, the Senate retiring.

Authorizing the Corporation of New York to ex change certain lands for a Post Office site in New York: to amend the charter of the Commercial Wafehouse Company, New York; for a street railroad in Oswego,

Adjourned.

#### MUSICAL.

Rossini's "Messe Solennelle"-First Preduction in This Country.

It is an extremely difficult thing for a manager or

director to give a Mass in a theatre with any kind of effect. The spirit of the church must be present

ARMORIES OF THE SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-PIRST REGIMENTS.

Mr. HITCHMAN'S motion for the adoption of Mr. Murphy's minority report on the armories of the seventh and Seventy-first regiments was lost by a vote of 40 to 67.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to make it the special order for to-morrow morning. Lost—34 to 69.

T. J. Campbell, moved to table the whole question. Lost.

The majority report was adopted, and the bill was rejected. to imbue the hearer with a due appreciation of the sublime thoughts conveyed in the sacred text, and the opera-goer with his or her lorgnette, the quartet of soloists seated before the footlights, the chorus ranged on their platform on the stage, and the The majority report was adopted, and the bill was rejected.

VETO MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A communication was received from the Governor vetoing the bill authorizing the village of Adams to issue bonds for the purpose of adding in rebuilding the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, and to levy a tax for the payment of the same. The bill authorizes and requires the President of the Board of Trustees of Adams, on the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants, at a special election, to issue corporate bonds to the amount of \$15,000\$, these bonds to be delivered to the Hungerford Collegiate Institute at gift payment, principal and interest being required by the bill, to be provided for by a general tax on the property of the village. A remonstrance extensively signed has been forwarded to the Legislature, protesting against a compulsory gift to a private institution, the advantages of which, as claimed, can be enjoyed only by the few more wealthy of the people, while the tax is levied in equal proportion on the homes of those who can afford for their children only an education of the common schools. In his judgment this was not a case in which the Legislature should interpose to authorize a tax to be levied upon the property of the people of a town or village, whatever may be said as to the propriety of permitting a town or village, upon the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants, to issue its bonds and lend its credit in aid of any public improvement. It does not appear to be just that the creation of a debt should be authorized for the purpose contemplated by the bill and a tax levied upon the property of the people when large numbers of them remonstrate against it.

Mr. Butterrepted moved to table the veto. Lost all idea of religion. Therefore we must that Rossini's Mass, about which such great stir has been made in Europe, presented last night at the Academy to the same advantage as it would in one of those grand cathedrals, where the solemnity of the scene and occasion would adequately prepare the mind for such a work. Before pronouncing an opinion on the Mass as a work we shall say something about it in detail, prefacing the subject with this remark, that an Italian opera chorus, no matter how they may be drilled for a special occasion of this kind, can never be expected to sing aught than mechani-cally—without that expression and appreciation of the sacred text which few choirs even are able to attain. The Kyrie gives a very favorable introduction to the work. The agitated bass, which, by the way, was not sufficiently marked last night, contrasts beautifully with the here at the outset the vocal parts require long practenderness which they require. The contrapuntal character is simple enough, but beneath it is a mine of expression which was not developed at the per-formance last evening. The Christe is an old-fasnioned canon which we think would be far more effective if sung by the soloists instead of the chorus. It was utterly lost in the vocal avalanche which was precipitated on it from the operatio body of singers. The Kyrie is repeated in a major key correspond to the opening minor theme. The Gloria opens strangely and rather weakly. Throughout, the instrumentation savors too much of brass and in some piaces it destroys the vocal beauties of the work. As a general rule the orchestration of the Mass is by no means equal to the vocal parts. The soprani sing Gloria in Excelsis Deo in a common piace strain which is somewhat compensated for by the entrance of all the voices in full harmony. The succeeding and antino. Et an Perra Pax, is a bass solo with a very peculiar and effective (from its peculiarity), accompaniment built upon alternate tonle and subdominant chords which pass from key to sey abruptly, but with singular effectiveness. The trio for contralto, tenor and bass, Gradias Asimus, brings out an unmistable melody of Rossini of the most beautiful kind and the treatment of it is no less beautiful. The tenor solo, Domine Deus is of the same robusto character as the well-known Colos Anima, but exceedingly commonplace and trivial. In an opera it might prove satisfactory, but it is utierly unsuted for the church. Signor Boetti did not, however, do it lustice, The Qui Todis, a duel for soprano and contralta, is a gem, and it was deliciously sung by Miss Kellogg and Mine. Tosta. The harp accompaniment sets it off to advantage. We object to the trilis marked on the score, as they should never be heard in a mass. Antonucci sang the Quoniam, an ambitious bass solo, in susperb siyle. The concluding figure of this number, over which Paris has gone crazy, is not such a wonderful thing after all. It is made unnecessarily the particularly infective. The piece opens in a massive, broad and dignified manner for the voices. The Cruciffixus, a soprano solo, is a true Rossinian melody of rare grace and beauty, but inappropriate to express in music the tremedous mystery of the Redemption. As a purely musical work, however, it will compare favorably with any of the melodies of the "swan of Pesaro." Miss Kellogg brought out all its beauties to the fullest extent. Immediately before it came the Atterneon Session.

REPORTS.

Atterneon Session.

REPORTS.

To authorize the Superintendent of the Poor for the county of Kings to prosecute all bonds in cases of bastardy and recognizances given by disorderly persons; for the draimage of lands in Northfield, Richmond county; prohioting the use of steam on Second avenue.

Mr. Hitchman moved to strike out the amendments made in the Railroad Committee, which extended the provisions so as to prohibit the use of steam or locomotive engines anywhere in the city of New York, which was carried by a 10-17.

For the repayment of moneys lilegally collected by the Health Commissioners.

THE MERCHANIS! UNION EXPRESS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. H. RAY, from the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchanis! Union Express Company, submitted a report and the testimony.

Mr. HUSTED submitted a minority report on the same subject, which was ordered to be printed.

The majority report reviews the history of the Merchanis! Union, with the difficulties encountered, if a circuiton from railroad companies, and shows the loss to the old companies to have been greater during the competition than to the Merchanis! Union. It acquits the officency of the company of any corrupt conduct in manipoliating its stock in Was istreet. During the separate existence of the company is sarrings were from \$2,000,000 to \$9,000,000 and its loss about \$3,000,000. It is estimated that sixty-five per cent of the expenses were for transportation, two per cent for salaries, rents and salaried, were per constioned the expenses from railroads and constitution. Railroads, to many cases, charced each of the expenses merchants were per constituted to the expenses merchants and constitution Railroads, to many cases, charced each of the expenses merchants were person of the expenses were the companies of th Messrs. Stocum and Messrs. The committee concentral valued at \$10,000, to Mr. Stork. The committee concentral this act; condemns also the extravazance and prodigality marking generally the operations of the directory; finds no evidence showing bad faith on the part of the officers with the public in the organization of their company; it was not got up to be soid out, but to act as an independent organization. There was not sufficient agreement among the experisers amined to enable the committee to recommend with confidence any change by legislation, and, therefore, in view of the sneedy adjournment of the Legislature, decline to report by bit. At a future day some recordial legislation may be suggested. Trible policy and the recordial legislature, decline to report by bit. At a future day some recordial legislation may be suggested. Trible policy of the benefit of whom a more consistent as lew conclusions for the benefit of whom a minimum constitution are not corporations within the meaning of law, and bence possess none of the franchises and privileges of an incorporation; not do the stockholders enjoy the powers and protection afforded stockholders of recognized corporations.

Second—Individual stockholders are severally liable for all ashionable audiences ever assembled within walls. The performance will be repeated to-night Organ Performance at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

law, and hence possess more than transmiss and privaces of an incorporation; nor do the stockholders enjoy the powers and protection afforded stockholders of recognized corporations.

Second—Individual stockholders are severally liable for all the debts of the company, the same as a member of a business of the company, the same as a member of a business of the company, the same as a member of a business of the company, the stock of such companies, when offered at the Stock Board, may get into the bands of frresponsibile parties, thereby increasing the risk of bone judy solvent holders. The custom of the leading prokers dealing in express stocks is to pace the same in the names of poor clerks, porters and the lake, the order to avoid responsibility and personal liability.

Fourth—As long as the shareholders of express companies, as now organized, are solvent the public dealing with the company have greater security than with a corporation, each stockholder being liable to the whole spiten of his private fortime.

Fight—The system is open to the objection of a close corporation. The officers virtually hold their positions for life, with rower to nominate their successors and perpetuate their points. The proclassing of property for the use of the private fortine.

Night—The purchasing of property for the use of the principals by the agents of companies at one price, and turning over the same at another and higher price, is a prolife source of fraud and speculation. The whole system of receiving commissions for purchases by persons acting in an official or fluid private for the same at another and higher price, is a prolife source of fine of investigation's attention was called to charges against the officers or agents of the Merchants' Union, and particularly in reference to the purchase of certain real estate on Broadway, New York, which the witnesses he did not be discussed and the companies when the processing of the companies of the character are formed should be deed in the Scarcetary of State's office, and e An exhibition of the large new organ, just erected at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Henry Erben, was given last evening. This really splended instrument is provided with fifty-two stops, three sets of keys, three octaves of pedals, and nearly 3,000 pipes, and is forty-five feet high, twenty-eight feet wide and fourteen feet deep. It has been e rected at a cost of \$15,000. The Cathedral was last night crowded in every part by an appreciative audience, anxious to hear what could be done with the mammoth instrument. A number of professional gentlemen of this city and Brooklyn took part in the performance, among whom were Messus, Gustavus Schmitz, A. H. Messiter, George W. Morgan, Henry Eyre Browne, Samuel P. Warren, A. S. Caswell, Charles W. Beames and J. M. Loretz, Jr. The performances of these gentlemen fully tested the capabilities of the instrument, and proved that it was excellent in every respect—full in tone, easy in touch and superior to many instruments of similar range. The audience seemed spellbound by the excellent music provided and kept their seas until the somewhat long programme was concluded. ty-five feet high, twenty-eight feet wide and fourteen

# THE JOSEPHINE BROWN CONFESSION.

Its Non-Appearance Explained by the District Attorney of Columbia County-The Woman's Story Not to be Relied Upon.

most private character of their dusiness interest, they simply submit these suggestions and evidence to the Legislature and the people.

The majority report is signed by H. Ray, C. S. Wright and Josiah T. Miller.

The minority report says there is said to be a residuary, of which Comptroller Allen is faceever, from which permaps, stockholders will receive some \$500,000, so that fock eas stockholders will receive some \$500,000, so that fock eas stockholders have lost about three and a half unificons. Such an extraordinary loss in fact, the Executive Committee in the such wheeler of the facts. The Executive Committee kept all has been such as the such and the such as the such asuch as the such a HUDSON, N. Y., April 29, 1869. The District Attorney of Commbia county, whose name has appeared through the press in connection with a statement and promised confession of Josephine Brown, recently acquitted of complicity in the murder of Angle Stewart, has made a state ment to the effect that, although the woman after being discharged made certain disclosures regarding the real murderer, her system at the time was so stimulated by inorphine that her remarks were unworthy of credences. He also states that he was opposed to the publication of the woman's statement until a reasonable time had elaysed, that she might fulfil her promise, viz.:—To place an interpreted copy of the presended confession in his hands. Instead of proceeding to Hartford to obtain the premised confession in his hands. Instead of proceeding to Hartford to obtain the premised confession the woman has remained in the village of Chatham, where, it is stated, she is carrying on a love correspondence with a negro, who is at present confined in the jail at his place, and has signified her intention to visit his mother at Weststock bridge, instead of her own mother at Granby. An assurance is offered that the statements recently published in relation to the woman Brown have but served to impose upon the public. ment to the effect that, although the woman after